

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1874.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PUNJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 18th April, 1874.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

The *Roznámcha* and *Kárnámah* think that the sum of Rs. 50, fixed by order of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh as the fee for admission to the pleader's examination, is so large as to exclude candidates.

The *Násim-i-Jounpore* notices letter No. 580A., dated 11th March, from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, asking, on the suggestion of the *Kavi Vachan Sudha* (noted in a late number of Selections), whether the municipalities in districts where drought has brought on scarcity would recommend a suspension of the octroi duty on grain. The municipality of Jounpore would be ready enough to recommend this, if they did not dread for their town—which was never populous, and has been almost ruined by the floods of 1871—a house-tax or some other worse impost in place of the octroi. The chief causes of the dearness of grain are—(1) the failure of the crops, particularly rice, due to drought; (2) the acreage tax; (3) the octroi tax; and (4) exportation. The octroi dues at least should be suspended: municipalities can supply the want of them from nuzzool funds.

The *Mufid-i-Am* of the 1st April thinks that the surest safeguard against famine is the introduction of arts and manufactures. Government should establish industrial schools in India like those in England.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbár* of the same date repeats the common complaints of the uncertainty of the post-office; every day more letters are lost, and all that is gained by registering a letter is the certainty that it will be tampered with. Government is entreated to correct these abuses.

The *Shola-i-Túr* makes the same complaint, noting several thefts of currency notes in transit from Lahore to Umritsur and other places; and adds, that since the abolition of the rule requiring the post-office to give a receipt for every parcel entrusted to it for despatch, the public generally, but especially the owners of printing presses, have been heavy losers. Newspapers and pamphlets sent by post are frequently lost or delayed. The former was the fate of some pamphlets lately despatched by the editor, who has been told by the post-office that no enquiry can be made, as no register of the pamphlets was kept.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbár* of the 1st April would have the kists of land revenue so timed as to fall due when the cultivator carries his grain to market for sale. At present, the kists being often due before the grain is fit for sale, the cultivator has to borrow money to meet the Government demand.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 4th April notices the almost daily occurrence of thefts in Thanesur (Punjab). The remedy is to post a chowkeedar at each pass, instead of leaving one man to guard several passes.

A correspondent of the *Punjábi Akhbár* of the same date writes that in a late case of burglary in the shop of a confectioner of Sirmoor (Nahun), the property stolen was recorded by the police as worth Rs. 35 only, though it was really worth Rs. 1,500.

Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Kheree (Oudh), states that a burglary was recently committed in the palace of the Ranee Sahiba, and property valued at Rs. 10,000 was stolen. The thieves were traced to Sunghana, where twenty persons have been arrested on suspicion, and enquiries are making.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbār* of the same date remarks that perjury has become very common because the Courts take no notice of it.

The *Khair-Khwah-i-Alam* of the 5th April says that a number of men like Punjabees are going about the villages in Allygurh, Secundra Rao, Moradabad, Bijnour, and other parts, selling cloth of all kinds *on credit*, noting only the name and dwelling-place of the purchaser. The editor has been assured of the truth of this strange story, which at first he was inclined to disbelieve, and thinks it would not be out of place if Government were to make inquiry into the dealings of these men.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Loodhiana, commends the Deputy Commissioner for appointing an overseer of slaughter-houses, and thinks that an overseer of cookshops is also much needed. The cooking vessels are seldom cleaned, and each day's victuals partly consist of the refuse and broken meats of the day before.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhá* of the 6th April asks the Magistrate of Benares to put a stop to the practice of crowding the streets from Daranagur to Baboo's Bazaar and from Tripoulia to Jay Narain's College with rows of charpoys, with which the shopkeepers of these and other places line the streets at night.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 7th April contains a eulogy of Sir William Muir, late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, praising his abilities as an administrator, his virtues as a man, and his piety as a Christian. As long as the virtues of the English rule endure, so long shall Sir

William Muir's name be remembered in India, his good deeds recounted, and his singularly polite and winning manners praised in assemblies, as fit examples for his brother officers to imitate. His departure was a subject of deep regret to the people of the North-Western Provinces, and many native gentlemen from all parts of the country testified their love and gratitude towards him by going to Allahabad to pay him a farewell visit. Attempts are also making to compile His Honor's memoirs and embody them in a book, Moonshee Nawal Kishore, proprietor of this paper, being the prime mover.

In conclusion, the editor thinks it fortunate for the North-Western Provinces that the new Lieutenant-Governor is also an able and experienced officer, who has filled various offices in the Indian Civil Service.

The *Agra Akhbár* unites with the *Oudh Akhbár* in the praises of Sir William Muir, and speaks of him as the best Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces next to Mr. Thomason, between whom and Sir William Muir the editor draws a parallel.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 7th April states, on the authority of a correspondent at Ajmere, that a military officer of the rank of captain, belonging to the Rajpootana Topographical Survey Department, lately violated the sanctity of Miran Sahib's Durgah by entering the durgah with his shoes on; and that to the expostulations of the ministers of the shrine he angrily replied in the words "*Budmask, chup*" (shut up, you blackguards).

The *Rohilkhund Akhbár* of the 8th April, in its local news column, calls upon the municipality of Moradabad—for the better prevention of fires, to order all shops for the sale of fuel and thatch to be removed to a distance from the city.

The *Akbár-i-Alam* of the 9th April is amazed to find the salaries of humble Indian Civilians greater than the

salaries of the Members of the Imperial Cabinet, or even than the salary of the Prime Minister himself. Is India a mine of gold?

The *Agra Akhbār* of the 10th April laments the transfer to Cawnpore of Baboo Ram Kali Chowdhry, Sub-Judge of Mirzapore, and declares the gentleman who has succeeded him to be quite unequal to the duties of this office by reason of his age (which is said to be scarcely less than 60 years) and of bodily infirmity. Government ought to assign him a superannuation pension, and appoint some other man in his place.

The *Sdiyid-ul-Akhbār* (Delhi) of the same date repeats the old complaint that while roads frequented by Europeans are well looked after by the municipality, those which are used by Hindoostanees only are totally neglected. The writer particularly invites attention to the bad state of the road from Chitlee Qabr to Turkman Durwaza. It was once proposed to metal this road, but nothing came of it.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nūr* of the 11th April points out the bad effects of the abusive language which is used by military sergeants towards policemen under training in military drill.

Another correspondent of the same paper is of opinion that one of the three Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab, should be a native of the country. The need of the appointment of a Hindoostanee Judge was acknowledged by Sir Donald McLeod, late Lieutenant-Governor, on the creation of the Chief Court; but at that time there was no native of the Punjab fit for the post. This want is now no longer felt, and the post of Judge of the Chief Court is about to be conferred on a native of the Punjab. In the writer's opinion, there is no native fit for the place either among the pleaders of the Chief Court or the Extra Assistant Commissioners, and the only valid claim, at once on account of ability, official experience, and distinguished services rendered to Government, is that of Mahomed Hayat Khan, C.S.I.

The editor of the *Koh-i-Nūr* agrees that the Khan deserves the office, but believes that fit candidates can also be found among the Extra Assistant Commissioners. For instance, there is no doubt that Rai Bahadur Pandit Motee Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Meer Moonshee to the Punjab Government, who, besides being an English scholar, is an able and intelligent officer, and Rai Bahadur Moonshee Ameer Chund, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, are equally fit for the distinction.

A third correspondent of the same paper draws the attention of the Municipal Committee of Lahore to the necessity of the following reforms:—

(a) Cow-keepers, oil-crushers, &c., should, for the sake of cleanliness, be compelled to live outside the city.

(b) Conservancy carts should not be allowed to pass through the bazaars and streets of the city, which are very narrow.

(c) Bulls should not be permitted to rove at large in the city.

(d) The spouts which carry water off the roofs should everywhere be made to discharge into underground drains.

A correspondent of the *Nūr-ul-Anwār* of the same date deplures the present pitiable condition of the people of the North-Western Provinces. The *rubbee* crops have failed; the dearness of grain has reached the highest pitch; the estates of the zemindars have been sold in satisfaction of the demands of creditors and usurers; and, to crown all, the severity of the *tuhseeldars* and revenue agents in the collection of the arrears of the Government *jumina* knows no bounds. All these causes have reduced the people to the lowest ebb of poverty and distress; but while Government is doing so much for Bengal, where distress is not half so widespread as in the North-Western Provinces, and where the people possess such enormous wealth, that were there no paper currency they would be at a loss, to dispose of their superfluous riches, all that our rulers have

thought fit to do for the wretched people of the North-Western Provinces, is to call upon them for contributions to aid the flourishing Bengalees.

Government might at least grant some remission of land revenue.

The same paper notices the breaking out of disastrous fires in Chindwarra and Puchmaree in the Hoshungabad district lately, by which three houses were burnt, with all the property in them; and all the shops of the Puchmaree Suddur Bazaar, with a mosque, and five persons were hurt. The loss is estimated at Rs. 50,000.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Hind* of the same date draws the attention of the municipal committee of Lucknow to the great need of metalling the road which leads from Rikabgunj to Tikaitgunj and Nawabgunj, and terminates at the northern gate of the Aish Bagh. In its present state the road is extremely bad.

The need of lighting the streets of the city at night, as is done in many large cities, is also pointed out.

The *Vritt Dhára* of the 13th April has a story similar to that of the Hindoo widow who was lately violated by a Thannahdar in the Azimgurh District.

In this case, the guilty policeman is a Mussalman jemadar of Mulkapore, in Berar, and the outraged woman a Brahminee, who went to the thannah to seek justice against her husband, whom she had left. This is the way in which the police protect the life and property of the subject.

A correspondent of the *Puttiala Akhbar* of the same date thinks it extremely unjust that district officers get extra pay while they are on tour, and are also provided with tents and other comforts, while their *amilah*, from the *serishtadar* down to the *mohurrir*, who receive such small salaries as scarcely suffice for the maintenance of themselves and their families, get no *batta* to cover their travelling expenses. This parsimony

mony of Government compels the Magistrate's ministerial officers to take bribes if they would keep out of debt.

A correspondent of the *Shola-i-Túr*, writing from Orai (Jaloun), says that some bunniahs who were returning home from Calpee were stopped by highwaymen near Chauransee Gumbuz, and beaten and robbed of Rs. 25 in cash, and all their other property. Also that a woman threw herself into a well with her infant daughter, and that both of them were drowned.

The editor remarks that occurrences of both these kinds are frequent in the district, and he calls upon the Magistrate to adopt measures for putting a stop to them.

A correspondent of the *Khair Khwáh-i-Alum* of the 15th April, writing from Calcutta, complains of the mismanagement of the post-office there: scarcely a day passes that letters, newspapers, &c., are not misdelivered, or that letters containing currency notes are not lost or stolen. The writer gives some examples, and wonders that such abuses should prevail in the post-office at the capital of the Government of India.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 17th April wonders that, notwithstanding repeated complaints, the municipality of Lucknow has taken no measures to put a stop to the sale of adulterated milk and *ghee*, and hopes that something will now at last be done.

The same paper, noticing the appointment of Sir Richard Temple as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, doubts whether the Bengalees, who have been so ungrateful to Sir George Campbell, though he has saved them from starvation by raising enormous subscriptions for their relief not only in India but in England, by draining the resources of the whole world for their benefit, and by enlisting for them the sympathy of the Queen herself, will cherish better feelings towards their new Lieutenant-Governor, against whom the whole world is prejudiced on account of the taxation schemes repeatedly

introduced by him in past years, when he was Financial Minister to the Government of India. The editor advises the people of Bengal to sink the past in oblivion, and, regarding only the services which Sir Richard Temple is now rendering them, to speak favourably of him, and think themselves very fortunate in having been blessed with so wise and experienced a Lieutenant-Governor.

POLITICAL (FOREIGN.)

The *Akhyár-ul-Akhhár* states that mismanagement still prevails in Dholepore. What particularly strikes the writer as strange is that, although the State is already some seven or eight lakhs in debt, and there is no want of good houses, the new officers of the State have begun to build a bungalow for the Agent, the cost of which has been estimated at Rs. 70,000 or 80,000.

The *Oudh Akhhár* of the 7th April recounts the services rendered to the Gwalior State by Rai Baboo Lal, a gentleman of Agra, first as Contractor of Customs in 1868, when by his excellent management (and at a personal loss of Rs. 50,000) he removed the scarcity of grain, and subsequently in the capacities of Naib Soobah and Soobah; and regrets that the artful insinuations of the Divan have led the Rai to quit the service of the State. The editor considers the Rai's retirement as a great loss to Gwalior, and would advise the Maharajah again to entertain him in his service.

The *Akhhár-i-Alam* of the 9th April learns from a contemporary that the Governor-General has been pleased to fix a salute of nine guns for Nawab Mumtaz-ood-Dowla Faiz Ali Khan, late Prime Minister of Jeypore and manager of Kotah. The editor objects to the distinction for the following reasons:—

(1.) Nine guns is the salute of a Political Agent; but Faiz Ali Khan is not the Political Agent of Kotah. The Political Agent of Harowtee exercises the powers of a Political Agent in Kotah.

(2.) Some native princes receive a salute of only nine guns, while the Maharajah of Burdwan (who is a chief of high dignity) and some other rajahs and maharajahs receive no salute at all.

(3.) The resumption of the jagheer bestowed on Faiz Ali Khan by the Maharajah of Jeypore is a clear proof that the Maharajah must have found some fault with him; he cannot therefore be said to be a proper person to be entrusted with the management of the Kotah State.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* of the 10th April wonders that Government, in acknowledging the large sum of money contributed by the Maharajah of Cashmere towards the Bengal Famine Relief Fund, should write to the Maharajah that his subscription, as his State, was of the first class; and that the enterprising and well ordered administration of Cashmere justly entitled the country to be ranked among first class Native States, while yet Government refuses to the Maharajah the salute of 21 guns, and the titles and the position in Durbar which belong to first class chiefs and princes. On mature consideration it will appear that both in the civil and political scale Cashmere far outweighs Nepal, Baroda and Mysore, but unfortunately Government estimates a State to which it has itself given an origin at a lower value than States which have risen into importance of themselves.

The *Agra Akhbár* of the same date states, on the authority of a correspondent at Goona (Gwalior), that a bunniah there was lately robbed of Rs. 500 worth of property, and that he has laid a complaint before the Political Agent. The writer remarks that the suburbs of Goona are inhabited by Pindarees, a notorious tribe of freebooters, and that consequently robberies there are common.

A correspondent of the *Saiyid-ul-Akhbár* of the 10th April praises Thakoor Futeh Singh, the new Prime Minister, and Diwan Mirza Gholam Ahmed Beg for taking an active interest in the welfare of the Jeypore State. For instance, they have

established a medical department, with a superintendent on Rs. 300, two (another paper has *four*) deputy superintendents on Rs. 250 each, and a staff of assistants on Rs. 40 *per mensem* for the towns of the mofussil. At the new dispensaries food and medicines will be distributed to patients *gratis*. The examination of the State accounts and the clearing off of arrears in the Courts are also carried on with great vigor.

A correspondent of the *Mayo Memorial Gazette* of the same date, writing from Rampore (Rohilkhund), draws attention to the dishonest practices of the Post-master of that State. He misappropriates the Government postman's allowance and entrusts the delivery of letters to a number of idlers who hang about the post-office. These men of course never deliver at all letters which bear stamps or contain anything of value, and unstamped letters are delivered only after great delay. The first thing done with the mail immediately on receipt, is to carry it to the Nawab, who has the Post-master in his private pay, and daily thus inspects the mail bag, with a view to the suppression of any correspondence that may tell unfavourably against the State.

The *Koh-i-Nûr* of the 11th April praises the Maharajah of Cashmere and Jummoo for his liberal and persevering exertions to promote the shawl trade of his State, which, by reason of the war between France and Prussia, and other causes, has for several years past been on the decline. Besides aiding the shawl-weavers with hundreds of thousands of rupees from the State treasury, and opening shawl factories of his own in Calcutta and other cities, His Highness is now consulting English and French merchants with a view to the same object, and endeavouring to turn the attention of the shawl-weavers to the manufacture of silk fabrics, for which the silk gardens which were set up by the Maharajah a few years ago, and which have proved very successful, will furnish the materials. The Maharajah is also engaged in the inquiry into the medicinal properties of the Cashmere *flora*.

A correspondent of the *Khair Khwáh-i-Alum* of the 15th April says that the Maharajah of Jhalrapatan (Rajpootana) means to make a canal from Kelwara to Sahabad,—a distance of about 17 miles. The preparations for beginning the work have all been completed. The enterprise is most laudable, furnishes a noble example, and will prove remunerative.

Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Jeypore, says that the courts and public offices, which from ancient times have been held within the royal palace and under the eye of the Maharajah, have now been removed to the new buildings prepared for them by Thakoor Futeh Singh in the Jaleb chowk; and that the Prime Minister has ordered that in future his sanction must be obtained before any petition can be laid before the Maharajah. The writer believes that this change will lead to license on the part of Ministers, and that the people will suffer by it.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* of the 17th April, writing from Nepal, says that thefts and dacoities are now-a-days so common in the district of Bitheol that scarcely a single night passes in which something of this kind does not occur. The people are quitting Nepal and settling in the British dominions.

On the 27th March a terrible fire broke out in the town of Bithool, which destroyed all the houses in the town but three, 54 men and women (besides many others who have been hurt), and property estimated at seventy lakhs.

(EDUCATIONAL.)

Hurish Chandra's Magazine has a communicated article on the extraordinary favour shown to Mahomedans in the matter of State education. This is all due to the clamours of Syud Ahmud Khan and his party, and has no justification in fact, for Mahomedans have always been as largely represented in the Government schools (in proportion to their numbers) as Hindoos. Whence then this magnifying of Arabic and Persian above Sanskrit? A Madras officer not

long ago gave out that a Mussulman would be preferred for a certain vacant post.

The same paper has another article, communicated by a correspondent at Allahabad, in which the writer welcomes the movement begun by the Hindoo gentry of the North-Western Provinces, for the establishment of a Sanscrit University in India. Special praise is accorded to Rajah Jai Kishen Das, C.S.I., and Lalla Luchmi Narain of Bareilly, for convening meetings and raising subscriptions in many cities and towns. Much credit is also given to the students of the Muir Central College for having established a Sanscrit club, with Rajah Jai Kishen Das as president, for the furtherance of the good cause.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 10th April publishes the proceedings of the meeting lately held at Iglas, in the Allygurh district, under the auspices of Rajah Jai Kishen Das, C.S.I., for the obtaining of subscriptions in aid of the proposed Sanscrit University. The total sum raised was Rs. 665.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the same date suggests that in order to make the people more generally acquainted with the law, Government would do well to include Oordoo law books in the curricula of the Calcutta University examinations.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report:—

| No. | NAME OF NEWSPAPERS. | LANGUAGE. | LOCALITY. | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE. | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|---|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|
| 1 | Jabalpur Samáchar, ... | Anglo-Hindee, | Hoshungabad, | Monthly, | Feb. 1st | 1874. April 7th |
| 2 | Roznámcha, ... | Oordoo, | Lucknow, | Daily, | March 13th | " 6th |
| 3 | Ditto, ... | Ditto, | Ditto, | Ditto, | " 14th | " 6th |
| 4 | Harish Chandra's Magazine, | Anglo-Hindee, | Benares, | Monthly, | " 15th | " 9th |
| 5 | Roznámcha, ... | Oordoo, | Lucknow, | Daily, | " 16th | " 6th |
| 6 | Ditto, ... | Ditto, | Ditto, | Ditto, | " 17th | " 6th |
| 7 | Naiyir-i-Akhhár, | Ditto, | Bijnour, | Weekly, | " 19th | " 6th |
| 8 | Tahzib-ul-Akhláq, | Ditto, | Allygurh, | Not-fixed, | " 20th | " 11th |
| 9 | Oordoo Akhhár, | Ditto, | Delhi, | Weekly, | " 24th | " 6th |
| 10 | Naiyir-i-Akhhár, | Ditto, | Bijnour, | Ditto, | " 26th | " 11th |
| 11 | Maqsúd-ul-Akhhár, | Ditto, | Gurgaon, | Ditto, | " 4th week | " 6th |
| 12 | Vidyá Vilás, | Oordoo and Dogrit, | Jummoo, | Ditto, | " 30th | " 7th |
| 13 | Márvár Gazette, | Oordoo and Hindee, | Jodhpore, | Ditto, | " 30th | " 7th |
| 14 | Dabdar-i-Sikandarí, | Oordoo, | Rampore, | Ditto, | " 30th | " 9th |
| 15 | Akhyár-ul-Akhhár, | Ditto, | Lucknow, | Ditto, | " 31st | " 13th |
| 16 | Strachey Gazette, | Ditto, | Moradabad, | Ditto, | " 31st | " 17th |
| 17 | Almorah Akhhár, | Oordoo and Hindee, | Almorah, | Bi-monthly, | April 1st | " 6th |
| 18 | Akhhár-i-Am, | Oordoo, | Lahore, | Weekly, | " 1st | " 6th |
| 19 | Rohilkhund Akhhár, | Ditto, | Moradabad, | Bi-weekly, | " 1st | " 6th |
| 20 | Khursid-i-Jahántab, | Ditto, | Agra, | Bi-monthly, | " 1st | " 7th |
| 21 | Mufid-i-Am, | Ditto, | Ditto, | Ditto, | " 1st | " 7th |
| 22 | Muraqqa-i-Tahzib, | Ditto, | Lucknow, | Ditto, | " 1st | " 8th |
| 23 | Rajpootana Social Science Congress Gazette. | Ditto, | Jeypore, | Weekly, | " 1st | " 8th |
| 24 | Oordoo Akhhár, | Ditto, | Delhi, | Ditto, | " 1st | " 9th |
| 25 | Najm-ul-Akhhár, | Ditto, | Meerut, | Ditto, | " 1st | " 18th |
| 26 | Akhhár-i-Alam, | Ditto, | Ditto, | Ditto, | " 2nd | " 6th |

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| 27 | <i>Asdr-ul-Amsdr,</i> | ... | Ditto, | ... | Lucknow, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 6th |
| 28 | <i>Anwar-ul-Akhdar,</i> | ... | Ditto, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 6th |
| 29 | <i>Naiyir-i-Akhdar,</i> | ... | Ditto, | ... | Bijnour, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 15th |
| 30 | <i>Naf-ul-Azim,</i> | ... | Arabic, | ... | Lahore, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 6th |
| 31 | <i>Allygurh Institute Gazette,</i> | ... | Oordoo and English, | ... | Allygurh, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 6th |
| 32 | <i>Lawrence Gazette,</i> | ... | Oordoo, | ... | Meerut, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 6th |
| 33 | <i>Nasim-i-Jounpore,</i> | ... | Ditto, | ... | Jounpore, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 6th |
| 34 | <i>Shams-ul-Akhdar,</i> | ... | Ditto, | ... | Lucknow, | ... | Bi-monthly, | ... | 6th |
| 35 | <i>Lauh-i-Mahfuz,</i> | ... | Ditto, | ... | Moradabad, | ... | Weekly, | ... | 7th |
| 36 | <i>Hindú Prakash,</i> | ... | Oordoo and Hindee, | ... | Umrutsur, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 7th |
| 37 | <i>Akhdar-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,</i> | ... | Oordoo, | ... | Lahore, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 7th |
| 38 | <i>Kayasth Samachar,</i> | ... | Ditto, | ... | Lucknow, | ... | Bi-monthly, | ... | 8th |
| 39 | <i>Málwá Akhdar,</i> | ... | Marathi, | ... | Indore, | ... | Weekly, | ... | 10th |
| 40 | <i>Oordoo Delhi Gazette,</i> | ... | Oordoo, | ... | Agra, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 6th |
| 41 | <i>Koh-i-Nur,</i> | ... | Ditto, | ... | Lahore, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 6th |
| 42 | <i>Nur-ul-Anwar,</i> | ... | Ditto, | ... | Cawnpore, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 6th |
| 43 | <i>Meerut Gazette,</i> | ... | Ditto, | ... | Meerut, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 6th |
| 44 | <i>Rohilkhund Akhdar,</i> | ... | Ditto, | ... | Moradabad, | ... | Bi-weekly, | ... | 7th |
| 45 | <i>Panjabi Akhdar,</i> | ... | Ditto, | ... | Lahore, | ... | Weekly, | ... | 7th |
| 46 | <i>Muir Gazette,</i> | ... | Ditto, | ... | Meerut, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 8th |
| 47 | <i>Akhdar-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,</i> | ... | Ditto, | ... | Lucknow, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 8th |
| 48 | <i>Khair Khwa-i-Alam,</i> | ... | Ditto, | ... | Delhi, | ... | Tri-monthly, | ... | 7th |
| 49 | <i>Khair Khwa-i-Oudh,</i> | ... | Ditto, | ... | Lucknow, | ... | Weekly, | ... | 7th |
| 50 | <i>Akmál-ul-Akhdar,</i> | ... | Ditto, | ... | Delhi, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 9th |
| 51 | <i>Majma-ul-Bahrain,</i> | ... | Ditto, | ... | Loodhiana, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 9th |
| 52 | <i>Gwalior Gazette,</i> | ... | Ditto, | ... | Gwalior, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 10th |
| 53 | <i>Dabdar-i-Sikandarí,</i> | ... | Oordoo and Hindee, | ... | Rampore, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 9th |
| 54 | <i>Karnamah,</i> | ... | Oordoo, | ... | Lucknow, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 9th |
| 55 | <i>Kavi Vachan Sudha,</i> | ... | Ditto, | ... | Benares, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 9th |
| 56 | <i>Vritt Dhara,</i> | ... | Anglo-Hindee, | ... | Dhar, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 9th |
| 57 | <i>Puttialla Akhdar,</i> | ... | Marathi, | ... | Puttiala, | ... | Weekly, | ... | 10th |
| 58 | <i>Sadiq-ul-Akhdar,</i> | ... | Oordoo, | ... | Bhawulpore, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 13th |
| 59 | <i>Anjuman Akhdar,</i> | ... | Ditto, | ... | Shahjehanpore, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 13th |
| 60 | <i>Vidhyá Vilás,</i> | ... | Ditto, | ... | Jummoo, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 13th |

| No. | NAME OF NEWSPAPERS. | LANGUAGE. | LOCALITY. | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE. | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|---|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|
| 61 | Marwar Gazette, | Oordoo and Hindee, | Jodhpore, | Weekly, | April 6th | 1874. April 14th |
| 62 | Oudh Akhbār, | Oordoo, | Lucknow, | Bi-weekly, | " 7th | " 8th |
| 63 | Matla-i-Nūr, | Ditto, | Cawnpore, | Weekly, | " 7th | " 9th |
| 64 | Shola-i-Tūr, | Ditto, | Ditto, | Ditto, | " 7th | " 9th |
| 65 | Naj'ul-Azīm, | Arabic, | Lahore, | Ditto, | " 7th | " 13th |
| 66 | Nasim-i-Jounpore, | Oordoo, | Jounpore, | Ditto, | " 7th | " 13th |
| 67 | Akhyār-ul-Akhabār, | Ditto, | Lucknow, | Ditto, | " 7th | " 17th |
| 68 | Muhibb-i-Hind, | Ditto, | Meerut, | Ditto, | " 1st week | " 11th |
| 69 | Maqsūd-ul-Akhabār. | Ditto, | Gurgaon, | Ditto, | " 1st do. | " 17th |
| 70 | Rifāh-i-Am, | Ditto, | Sealkote, | Ditto, | " 8th | " 10th |
| 71 | Khair Khwah-i-Panjāb, | Ditto, | Goojranwala, | Ditto, | " 8th | " 10th |
| 72 | Rohilkhund Akhbār, | Ditto, | Moradabad, | Bi-weekly, | " 8th | " 11th |
| 73 | Akhabār-i-Am, | Ditto, | Lahore, | Weekly, | " 8th | " 13th |
| 74 | Jalwa-i-Tūr, | Ditto, | Meerut, | Ditto, | " 8th | " 15th |
| 75 | Asār-ul-Ansār, | Ditto, | Lucknow, | Ditto, | " 9th | " 13th |
| 76 | Anwār-ul-Akhabār, | Ditto, | Ditto, | Ditto, | " 9th | " 13th |
| 77 | Akhabār-i-Alam, | Ditto, | Meerut, | Ditto, | " 9th | " 13th |
| 78 | Nūr Afshān, | Ditto, | Loodhiana, | Ditto, | " 9th | " 13th |
| 79 | Benares Akhbār, | Hindee, | Benares, | Ditto, | " 9th | " 13th |
| 80 | Allygurh Institute Gazette, | Oordoo and English, | Allygurh, | Ditto, | " 10th | " 13th |
| 81 | Mayo Memorial Gazette, | Oordoo, | Delhi, | Tri-monthly, | " 10th | " 13th |
| 82 | Lawrence Gazette, | Ditto, | Meerut, | Weekly, | " 10th | " 13th |
| 83 | Oudh Akhbār, | Ditto, | Lucknow, | Bi-weekly, | " 10th | " 13th |
| 84 | Hindū Prakash, | Oordoo and Hindee, | Umritsur, | Weekly, | " 10th | " 14th |
| 85 | Mālwa Akhbār, | Marathi, | Indore, | Ditto, | " 10th | " 14th |
| 86 | Lauh-i-Mahfūz. | Oordoo, | Moradabad, | Ditto, | " 10th | " 14th |
| 87 | Rajpootanā Social Science Congress Gazette. | Ditto, | Jeypore, | Ditto, | " 10th | " 14th |
| 88 | Saiyid-ul-Akhabār, | Ditto, | Delhi, | Tri-monthly, | " 10th | " 14th |
| 89 | Agra Akhbār, | Ditto, | Agra, | Ditto, | " 10th | " 14th |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|----------------|-----|--------------|-----|----------|---|------|
| 90 | Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjāb, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Lahore, | ... | Weekly, | ... | 10th | " | 14th |
| 91 | Nūr-ul-Anwār, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Cawnpore, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 11th | " | 15th |
| 92 | Nūr-ul-Afāq, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Bi-monthly, | ... | 11th | " | 13th |
| 93 | Oordoo Delhi Gazette, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Agra, | ... | Weekly, | ... | 11th | " | 13th |
| 94 | Koh-i-Nūr, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Lahore, | ... | Weekly, | ... | 11th | " | 13th |
| 95 | Meerut Gazette, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Meerut, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 11th | " | 13th |
| 96 | Rohilkund Akhbār, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Moradabad, | ... | Bi-weekly, | ... | 11th | " | 14th |
| 97 | Panjabi Akhbār, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Lahore, | ... | Weekly, | ... | 11th | " | 15th |
| 98 | Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Hind, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Lucknow, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 11th | " | 15th |
| 99 | Khair Khwah-i-Oudh, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 12th | " | 14th |
| 100 | Muir Gazette, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Meerut, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 12th | " | 15th |
| 101 | Majma-ul-Bāhrain, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Loodhiana, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 12th | " | 15th |
| 102 | Akmal-ul-Akhbār, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Delhi, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 12th | " | 16th |
| 103 | Gwalior Gazette, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Gwalior, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 12th | " | 17th |
| 104 | Kavi Vachan Sudhā, | ... | Oordoo and Hindee, | ... | Benares, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 13th | " | 14th |
| 105 | Vritt Dhārā, | ... | Anglo-Hindee, | ... | Dhar, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 13th | " | 16th |
| 106 | Anjuman Akhbār, | ... | Marathi, | ... | Shahjehanpore, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 13th | " | 16th |
| 107 | Kārnāmāh, ... | ... | Oordoo, | ... | Lucknow, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 13th | " | 16th |
| 108 | Dabdaba-i-Sikandarī, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Rampore, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 13th | " | 16th |
| 109 | Pattialā Akhbār, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Puttiala, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 13th | " | 16th |
| 110 | Sadiq-ul-Akhbār, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Bhawulpore, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 13th | " | 18th |
| 111 | Oudh Akhbār, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Lucknow, | ... | Bi-weekly, | ... | 14th | " | 15th |
| 112 | Shola-i-Tūr, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Cawnpore, | ... | Weekly, | ... | 14th | " | 16th |
| 113 | Matla-i-Nūr, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 14th | " | 17th |
| 114 | Nasim-i-Jounpore, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Jounpore, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 14th | " | 18th |
| 115 | Muhibb-i-Hind, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Meerut, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 2nd week | " | 13th |
| 116 | Nūr-ul-Absār, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Allahabad, | ... | Bi-monthly, | ... | 15th | " | 16th |
| 117 | Khair Khwah-i-Alam, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Delhi, | ... | Tri-monthly, | ... | 15th | " | 17th |
| 118 | Akhbār-i-Am, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Lahore, | ... | Weekly, | ... | 15th | " | 18th |
| 119 | Nūr Afshān, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Loodhiana, | ... | Ditto, | ... | 16th | " | 18th |
| 120 | Oudh Akhbār, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Lucknow, | ... | Bi-weekly, | ... | 17th | " | 18th |

ALLAHABAD :

The 5th June, 1874.

SOHAN LAL,

Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

